

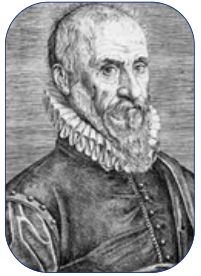
## Developments in Medicine

- Invention of the **printing press** 1440
- Invention of the **microscope**
- **Scientific understanding**
- **Exploration** leading to new ideas & discoveries

## Ambroise Paré

- **French surgeon** for kings and army
- Ran out of oil for cauterisation so used old remedy of **egg yolk, rose oil and turpentine**
- This helped relieve pain and treat wounds
- Also designed **artificial limbs** and used ligatures to tie blood vessels and stop bleeding
- **Book: Treatise on Surgery** published in 1564

Paré



## Hospitals



Hospitals run by **monasteries** were closed when Henry VIII **dissolved** them in the 1530s, so were run by **physicians** rather than **monks** who focused on treatment

## Quackery



Quack doctors were **unqualified** and sold **cheap** remedies that did not work

## Physicians



More **expensive** than quack doctors who were trained and based on theories of **Hippocrates & Galen**

## Apothecaries



Sold medicine based on **herbal remedies** to people and surgeons

## Great Plague of 1665

- Cause of spread was still not understood
- Approx. 75,000 people died from the Great Plague in London
- Miasma still popular belief
- Stray animals were killed but this made plague spread faster as cats killed rats



## John Hunter

- Had over **14,000** animal and human bones/body parts
- Encouraged education of **anatomy**
- **Trained** many doctors including Jenner



Hunter

Catholic Church forbade human dissection

A judge allowed Vesalius to dissect executed criminals

Vesalius



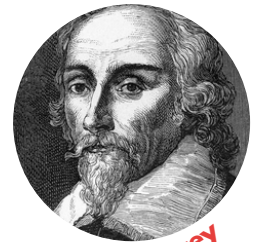
Demonstrated importance of anatomical knowledge

Vesalius

In 1543 Vesalius published 'The Fabric of the Human Body'

Vesalius used evidence to disprove Galen's theories e.g. that the jawbone was made of two bones as this was true for the animals he dissected

Carried out dissections on animals and humans



Harvey

## 2. THE BEGINNINGS OF CHANGE

Book 'An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood' 1628 allowed ideas to spread

Harvey

Challenged Galen's idea that blood was produced in liver and absorbed by body

Ideas not immediately accepted

Proved heart acted like a pump and blood moved in a one way system around body

Jenner heard milkmaids would not catch smallpox, but a milder form of cowpox



Very influential - Napoleon had French army vaccinated by 1805

Edward Jenner

Many opposed vaccinations as believed it went against God's will

In 1796, Jenner injected James Phipps with pus from a milkmaid's sores, then smallpox - Phipps developed cowpox but not smallpox

